Lack of Professionalisation of Cadres in FCI

23. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA.
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report captioned "FCI in spot over Government's indecision" published in the Hindustan Times of 4th September, 1995, regarding lack of professionalisation of cadres in the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto especially about professionalisation of scientific and Technical cadres; and

(c) how far FCI is dependant on private mills in regard to shelling of paddy procured by FCI from year to year with respect to the periods 1993-94, 1994-95 and so far in 1995-%?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Food Corporation of India is almost fully professionalised to meet its requirements.

(c) The paddy procured by Food Corporation of India custom milled (shelled) entirely through private rice millers except the limited quantity which is sold as paddy.

Study Regarding over-invoicing and Under-Invoicing of Imports/Exports

24. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the extracts of a study conducted by three finance professors of. a US University revealing that over invoicing of imports and under invoicing of export has led to flight of capital worth between 370 million dollars and 4423 million dollars from India to the United States during 1993; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Newspaper reports regarding the study conducted by three professors of Florida University Miami on flight of capital from India on account of under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports have come to Government's notice. Over-invoicing of imports and under invoicing of exports can lead to flight of capital but it is difficult to form any definite conclusion due to the interplay of a number of other factors. Contrary to the results of the study under reference, there have also been complaints regarding under invoicing of imports (to avoid customs duties) and over-invoicing of exports (in order to claim export benefits). Further results of any such study, as under reference, largely, depend on the methodology and assumptions used in preparing estimates on flight of capital.

Rising Prices of Pulses

25. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether with unabated rise in prices of pulses, the basic protein supplier in common man's food, have gone-out of reach of the poor;

(b) if so, the comparative prices of different pulses, kala chana, kabuli cha-na, rajma etc. in different varieties as on 1st April, 1st July and 1st September, 1995 in Delhi's main markets the percentage rise in prices of each and the overall average percentage price-rise since April, 1995;

(c) the main reasons for the price hike; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government to bring these prices within common man's reach?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION DEPTT. OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (SHRI VENOD SHAR-MA): (a) and (b) Comparative prices of different pulses in Delhi as on 1st April, 1st July and 1st September, 95 and over-ail percentage variation in the WPI of pulses for the same period are given in Satement *(see* below).

(c) There are various reasons for rise in prices of pulses but the existing gap of about 5 million tonnes in the demand and supply of pulses is the most important.

(d) The Government attaches considerable importance to containing the price levels of pulses. Several steps have been taken to ensure the avilability of pulses to the consumers at reasonable prices. The import of pulses have been brought under Open General Licence and the customs duty on the import of pulses has been reduced from 10% to 5%. The imported pulses are also exempted from the stock limit stipulated in the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Con-trol) Order, 1977 to ensure effective availability. Further, pulses are being supplied through cooperative stores and State Civil Supplies Corporations.

Statement

(a) Wholesale prices of pulses in Delhi and their percentage variation

Commodity	Wholesale Prices	(Rs. per qtl.)	as on	Percentage Variation	
	1.4.95	1.7.95	1.9.95	1.7.95	1.9.95
				2.4.95	2.4.95
Kala chana	1100	930	910	-15.5	-17.3
Kabuli chana	2800	2475	2500	-11.6	-10.7
Rajmah	1650	1870	1800	+13.3	+9.1
Arhar dal	1650	2150	2100	+30.3	+27.3
Moong (split)	1560	1650	1675	+5.8	+7.4
Urad (whole)	2000	1900	1850	-5.0	-7.5
Malika (red)	1450	1625	1600	+12.1	+ 10.3

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Percentage variation in wholesale price index of pulses (Sub-Group)

1.7.95	2.9.95
1.4.95	1.4.95
+7.5	+0.4